NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

TMULT IN THE CHAMBER.

ARENCH DEPUTY REMOVED BY FORCE FOR USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

CLIED M. CONSTANS, THE MINISTER OF THE NTERIOR, A MURDERER IN THE DEBATE

ERNMENT SUSTAINED-BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS AT FOURMIES -THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

Paris, May 4 .- It was announced yesterday that section of the Left would join with the Socialist id Boulangist Deputies in demanding a vote of msure to-day against M. Constans, the Minister the Interior, on the ground that the latter was sponsible for the slaughter of the men, women ad children shot down by the troops at Fourmies n Labor Day. The debate on the matter to-day ras an exciting one, and a Deputy, M. Roche, was smoved from the hall for using violent language. The excitement began with M. Dumsy's interpellating the Government in regard to the Fournies riot. He threw the entire blame for the rouble upon Minister Constans. M. Boyer, in upporting M. Damay, commented upon the bru-

ality of the official instructions. M. Roche, the Deputy representing the XVIIth Electoral District of the Seine, said he inquired into the cause of the tiot, and had found that, immediately after a tone had been thrown, without summoning the people to disperse, the troops opened fire and continued firing for four minutes. There were more soldiers than people in the streets, and the troops were made to act the part of butchers of women

and M. Roche was called to order.

M. Constans denied the accuracy of M. Roche's statement. A mob of 4,000, said the Minister, received the soldiers with a shower of stones. One officer was knocked down, and the rioters were on the point of forcing their way through the troops when the commander called upon them to keep back. The summons was unheeded, and the commander then ordered his men to fire into the air. This, however, had no effect, and he then ordered the soldiers to fire point blank. The soldiers abeyed, and the result was the killing of seven persons and the wounding of fourteen. olded the Minister, had a right to use their arms The conduct of the army and the police throughout France on May Day had checked serious social disorder. M. Roche at this point cried "Murderer."

tremendous sensation followed. Members shouted at and threatened one another vigorously. Finally order was restored, and the Chamber voted that M. Roche should be excluded from any further participation in to-day's session, and that be should be declared censured by the Chamber for the term he had applied to the Minister of the

No sooner was this course of action decided upor than M. Roche again sprang to his feet, and shaking his fist at those of his associates who had been most active in bringing about his proposed expulsion and censure, yelled: "You are a lot of varlets worthy of your master."

This was more than the presiding officer could submit to, so he ordered M. Roche to be removed by force from the Chamber. This was finally done, amid a scene of as wild excitement as was

ever witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies. Quiet having been restored, M. Milleraud demanded that a committee be appointed to inquire into the Fourmies rich.

M. de Freycinet, Premier and Minister of War, opposed the motion. He said the Government was not indifferent. It did not desire to set up s barrier of arms against political and social claims. It would rather co-operate with Parliament to improve the lot of the working classes. (Ap-

M. Milleraud's motion was rejected-371 to 48 The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 356 to 33, passed a resolution declaring confidence in

Fourmies, May 4.-The condition of affairs here to-day was so grave that it was thought the Government might find it advisable to postpone further the funeral of the men, women and children who were killed by the troops on Labor Day. The funeral procession was exceedingly long

in the line being a large number of workmen's clubs with red and black flags draped. The nine coffins were surrounded by the relatives of the victims. After the religious service the clergy went away, and the Socialists then took charge, some violent addresses being delivered Many women carrying banners placed wreaths upon the graves. The troops keeping order in the streets shouldered arms while the coffins were

The Government has sent two delegates here with instructions to make a thorough inquiry into the causes which led to the disturbance or Labor Day and into the action of the sub-prefeet who ordered the troops to fire upon the peo-

The greatest excitement prevails throughout this town Tahd in the neighboring villages. The actual state of public feeling can be best judged from the fact that many of the leaders of the papalar movement, the best known representatives of the labor party, have started for itelanum to collect arms and dynamite for use against the troops stationed here, and especially against the troops stationed here, and especially against the infantry regiment which used its rifes with such fatal effect upon the populace on Friday. A report has reached here that 300 kilogrammes of dynamite destined for the people of this town, have been seized while being smuggled across the frontier from Belgium.

Brusseis, May 4.—The miners and ironworkers' strike in the Liege and Charleroi districts is complete, and is spreading rapidly to the Borinage district in the Province of Hainaut. Fifty thousand men are out of work in central Belgium. There has been more rioting at Liege, several persons being injured.

Vienna, May 4. Dispatches from Bekes, Hungary, say that there were renewed scenes of disorder there yesterday. Immense crowds surrounded the prison and demanded the release of their comrades who had been arrested. The police were unable to control the crowds, and it was found necessary to send for the troops, who soon theared the streets. this town and in the neighboring villages. The

found necessary to send for the troops, who soon Leadon, May 4.—The bricklayers in most of London, May 4.—The bricklayers in the strike, at centres of England have gone out on strike, the men demand an increase of wages. As this the most busy season for the building trades, the most busy season for the pull ding trades, the strike is causing much annoyance to con tractors and others, and has also thrown out of work large numbers of men belonging to the as sociated trades.

Schaffeld trades, May 4.—The Clydeside shipbuilders amounce that they will be compelled to reduce the wages of their employes 7 1-2 per cent, beginning on June 1.

Rome, May 4.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 235 to 115, approved the action taken by the Government on May Day.

THE BOERS DETERMINED TO TREK.

London, May 4.-"The Globe" this afternoon publishes dispatches from the Transvaal which state that President Kruger, although anxious to keep his promise to the British Government in regard to preventing the Boers from invading Mashonaland or Manicaland, will be unable to cope with the 20,000 Boers who are now said to be upon the point of treking into the territory in dispute between the English and the Portuguese. restant of the 5,000 Boers who were at first suppos Kruger promised to keep in check-it now appears that the force has been quadrupled, and it will not be possible for the Transvaal authorities to command a force large enough to keep them from carrying their designs into effect.

DEVASTATION IN A CHILIAN VALLEY. Panama, April 25.—Regarding the floods in the anahuana District of Chill, the "Lima Opinion Sucional" publishes a letter which is in part as follow

SEEKING TO SHUT OUT FRANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN FOR A RUSSO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

REASONS FOR RUSSIA'S ACTION-THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY SIGNED-ITALY AND THE PROPOSED

VIENNA CONVENTION. Berlin, May 4.-The work of isolating France comnercially, begun by the German-Austrian commercia reaty, which has just been signed and which is to last twelve years, beginning in February, 1892, is proceed ng in a manner satisfactory to the originators of the theme. It has already been announced that Germany had opened negotiations with Russia with the view of arranging for Russian co-operation in the projected mmercial union. Concert with Russia, it was added, at first sight appeared improbable; but under the Ger man-Austrian treaty provision is made for treating with other Powers reciprocally, both countries being able to offer Russia the benefits of a differential tariff.

It was to-day definitely announced that negotiations had been begun, and that Russia promises to treat the support Russia's proposition to abolish the interdiction at present placed by the treaty of 1841 (confirmed in London in 1871 and in Berlin in 1878) upon the pas-sage of warships through the Dardanelles. The stand fact that two Russian vessels belonging to the volunteer fleet, and loaded with military workmen and mate.ial on their way to Vladivostock, the eastern ter minus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, were stopped recently in the Dardanelles under the provisions of the The two vessels were allowed to proceed, after the Russian Ambassador at Constanti nople, M. de Nelidoef, had protested vigorously against

Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Hor Office, in the Reichsteg to-day, replying to a question as to how the Government intended to relieve the pressure being felt by the people owing to the high price of corn, said that it was impossible to discuss the matter pending commercial arrangements which were being made with other States. The crop prospects of the world generally, added Dr. von Boettle were not bad in view of the improvement recorded during the last few days. It was not yet fully known what quantity of breadstuffs was available, but Dr von Boetticher hoped that it would suffice to meet the requirements. Should this not be the case the Gov ernment would take special measures to relieve the sure without losing sight of the farming interests

Rome, May 4.-The commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary has become a topic of comment by the press generally. It bids fair to become matter of the greatest concern to the people of the inited States. It is announced that Germany and Belgium to join in a convention at Vienna for the

Austria-Hungary have invited tany, swarthan and all Belgium to join in a convention at Vienna for the avowed purpose of forming a coalition of the Central European States against protectionist countries. But why states whose customs tariffs are constructed so uniformly for the purpose of protecting their interests as are those of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy can give out as the reason for the proposed coalition the protectionism of other countries is a puzzle to those who have carefully studied the situation.

It is not yet known that Italy has consented to join the convention at Vienna. If she should it would seem that the political ties of the Triple Alliance are sironger than her commercially fonsidered, are France and the United States. since the commercial reasy with France expired, in 1857, fully's exports to France have fallen off largely, but France still remains one of Italy's best customers. Italy's exports to Austria and Germany have fallen from 197,000,000 francs in 1855 to 181,000,000 francs in 1850. In the latter year France bought of Italy codes of the value of 164,000,000 francs. In 1890 the United States bought 130,000,000 francs on the adhesion of Italy.

The fact that the Austro-German commercial treaty

The fact that the Austro-German commercial treaty has been signed does not prove conclusively that it will ever be put into practical operation. It is not only against France, but also against the United States and all protectionists nations generally, that Germany is trying to form a zollverein, or customs union, among the countries of Central Europe. But, if it was an easy task for Bismarck to establish a zollverein among the several German States thirty years ago, thus paving the way for the political unity of the Fatherland, it is more difficult now to form another zoll-verein with foreign countries. The solemn act which insecrated and admitted, by the Frankfort treaty in 1871, the establishment of the German Empire is a stumbling-block, considerably embarrassing that Empire in its attempts to form a general gollverein. Article XI of the treaty contains a clause reciprocally granting the privileges of the "most favored nation to both of the contracting parties. Moreover, that treaty was not a mere commercial convention, but a solemn treaty of peace, which can be broken only by a declaration of war. Therefore France will enjoy all Powers, though the latter pretends that Article XI cannot have any force if such favors are granted by a customs convention, instead of by a regular commer cial treaty. A German paper, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," of Manich, goes still further, and asserts that, France having resolved to have hereafter a general tariff and not to conclude any more treaties of commerce, Germany has regained full freedom of action; and it adds; "It is impossible that the Frankfort treaty should thus become unilateral" (that is, obligatory for only one of its two signers). Still, firemains obligatory, as admitted by the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which does not hesitate to call "nonsensical" the reasoning of the Munich paper. The political subservience of Austria to Germany is sufficient to explain the signing of the treaty by the Vlenna Government, and the rapidity with which the negotiations have been concluded. They were opened last December, suspended during February and March, and resumed on April 1. The treaty may never be put into practice if France sticks to the rights granted her by the "most favored nation" clause of Article XI of the Frankfort treaty. A German paper, the "Allgemel

ITALY CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

NO APPROPRIATION FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR OR FOR THE COLUMBUS CELEBRATION.

Rome, May 4.—The one subject on which all partie agree is the necessity for the strictest economy in pub-lic expenditures. The Ministry is in carnest in its desire to economize, and to that end has no doubt the support of the great mass of Italians. It decided from offices of economy not to take an official part in the Chicago Exposition-to which Americans should take no exceptions, as Italy took no official part in the French exceptions, as Italy took no official part in the French Exposition of 1889. It proposes to suppress the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph. It has withdrawn the offer of Government aid to the proposed celebration of Columbus at Genoa.

The deficit seems as yet to be an unknown amount, but the Ministry proposes to advise the public at the carliest mement both of its needs and of all its measures of economies.

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE CASE. London, May 4.— The Pall Mall Gazette" this after noon aunounces that important information has been given by outside persons to the Queen's Proctor, Sir Augustus Keppel Stephenson, during the last few days n regard to the O'Shea divorce case. "The Pall Mall

Gazetic" adds that if the information furnished turns out to be correct it is sufficient to call for the intervention of the Queen's Proctor.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

Paris, May 4.—M. Crozier, Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office, referring to the report that the United states squadron had been compelled to withdraw from Port-an-Prince, Hayti, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the French Government, said that nobedy knew better than those in authority in the United States that France had no desire to meddle with the affairs of Hayti.

AN ADDRESS BY MINISTER LINCOLN.

London, May 4.—Robert T. Lincoln, the United States Minister, spoke at a meeting of the British and Foreign Sallors' Aid Society to-day. Incidentally Mr. Lincoln remarked that he felt sure that the liehring Sea dis-pute would be settled amicably and honorably and in manner satisfactory to both countries. Referring to the work of the society, he praised its wisdom and economy in co-operating with the American Seaman's Friend Society in mutually sustaining stations in foreign ports for the benefit of seamon, irrespective of nation

COMBINING TO CONTROL THE TRADE IN CANADA. Toronto, May 4.—The agricultural implement firms of Massey & Co., of Toronto, and the Harris Company, of Brantford, Ont., are about to amalgamate, with the view of controlling the Canadian implement trade. An incorporation certificate will be asked for in June and the capital will amount to \$5.000.000. THE DOMINION'S PROTEST.

TREATY NEGOTIATED WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

A REPORT SIGNED BY SIR JOHN THOMPSON AND C. H. TUPPER-ARGUING THAT THE COLONY COULD NOT NEGOTIATE A TREATY.

IND THAT CANADA WAS DIS-

CRIMINATED AGAINST. Ottawa, May 4 (Special).-Particulars of the protest ntered by the Dominion Government against the treaty negotiated last year by the Newfoundland Govrument with Secretary Blaine on behalf of the United announcement was made that the Newfoundland Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bond, representing the Colony. concluded this treaty, dealing as it does with the fishery question, Sir John Thompson at once cabled ford, Colonial Secretary, and urge him not to agree was opposed to the interests of Canada, and intimated the United States. Sir John added that Canada had trouble enough under the McKinley bill. Sir Charles Yuilor accordingly waited upon Lord Knutsford, who, after consideration, agreed to suspend the conven-

Subsequently the Canadian Government prepared a signed by Sir John Thompson and C. H. Tupper. The report reviews the history of the fishery question, with s view to showing that the British Government never would allow any one of her colonies interested in a given question to negotiate by itself, nor to negotiate s fishery treaty with the United States. It points out. that in 1868 the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate sought to effect a separate arrangement with Prince Edward's Island, then a colony outside of the Dominion. The Colonial Secretary of that day declared that the island could not be negotiated with, nor could it be negotiated for by Great Britain on a separate basis. In 1887 the American Minister at London intimated to Sir Ambrose then Premier of Newfoundland, that the United States would be willing to negotiate with Newfoundland for a treaty admitting American vessels to Newfoundland ports on terms similar to those which had obtained under the Washington treaty. But again the Imperial Government stepped in and stated that a separate creaty on the fishery question could not be agreed to. Newfoundland at that time regarded this decision as justifiable, and the Colonial Government approved of it in a report on the subject.

The Canadian protest then refers to the inadvisa bility of a separate treaty, and declares that, with Newfoundland open to American fishermen, both for wood, water, balt and supplies, the Treaty of 1818 would be simply nullified. Reference is then made to the American policy in regard to Canada in the last few years. The Ministers say: "The McKinley Tariff bill is in force, and is avowed to be designed to teach Canadians that they cannot avail themselves of Austria-Hungary have invited Italy, Switzerland and the markets of the United States while they continue their allegiance as British subjects." Then the protest declares that the discrimination against Canada conmost effectual method of impressing on the minds of the Canadian people the lesson that they cannot be British subjects and enjoy the American markets."

Further on it is stated that the United States have not viewed the confederation of the provinces with favor. The report adds that "the confederation which was offered, in accordance with the strong desire of Her Majesty's Government, in 1867, had always been viewed with unfriendly feelings by a large por-tion of the people of the United States, who continue with great reason to regard as a means of consolidating British Power in North America" Thus, for high National reasons, the treaty was opposed.

The report further declares that the American press misrepresented the Canadian position toward press misrepresented the Canadian position toward the United States on the Fisher; question, which was the cause of unjustifiable irritation. The chief the cause of the institution is that the insists upon the observance of the restrictive clauses of the treaty of 1818, namely, that American fishermen shall not enter Canadian ports except for repairs, water, wood and shelter. This restriction, it is explained, was not forced by Great Initian. It was accepted by the United States negotiators in 1818 in return for the privilege of fishing without molestation in the territorial waters of the Magdalen Islands and Labrador. Canada has repeatedly urged the United States new convention as regards fish and trade, but without success. As an evidence of Canada's desire to conclude a new arrangement, the renewal of the modus vivendi is referred to.

THE KNUTSFORD COERCION BILL. IT PASSES THE COMMITTEE STAGE IN THE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, May 4 .- Lord Kimberly, in the House of Lords to-day, moved that, in view of the assurance which the Government flad received from the Now foundland delegates that the coloney would imm diately pass an act which would provide for the due ceiving and transmitting correspondence in regard enforcement of the treaty stipulations existing between France and Great Britain, the House ought not to go continued after Baron Fava's departure pretty into committee on the Knutsford Coercion bill until reasonable time had been given to Newfoundland to pass the necessary legislation. Lord Kimberly also irged that the Colonial Legislature would not repudiate the promises of the delegates; and that, there ore, the Knutsford bill ought not to be carried any further. Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, and framer

of the measure under discussion, refused Lord Kimberly's motion, asserting that the Newfound and question had an Imperial character, which mu be recognized in dealing with it. edded, however, that if Newfoundkind would pass the promised measure the bill at present before the Im-

perial Parliament would be dropped.

Lord Knutsford read correspondence in which, in stead of presenting the draft of the Knutsford bill, as the Government expected, the Newfoundland dele gates offered to get the Newfoundland Legislature to pass a temporary bill replacing the Knutsford measure providing the latter were dropped and the Government ngaged itself to discuss with the delegates a central courts to adjudicate complaints arising from disputed treaty rights. In a letter in reply, Lord Knutsford said he regretted that the Government was mable to accede to these requests of the delegat which differed from Sir William Whiteway's statement at the bar of the House of Lords. Lord Knutsford also protested that the hints that the delegates had made, to the effect that the colony was suffering by French pressure arising from England's Egyptian policy, were unfounded; but he agreed to consult the colony before submitting other questions to arbitration, and to consider the question of compensation of persons dis-turbed by the award of the arbitrators, though he could not admit the liability of the Government.

Lord Knutsford, after commenting upon the letters offered to meet some of the objections of the op position by making the bill temporary, pending

egotiations, instead of permanent.

Lord Dunrayen said that he regretted that the Gov enment could not agree to abandon the Knutsford bill, it seemed that the Newfoundlanders were honestly etermined to do all in their power to avoid the necessity of any coercive measures.

Lord Herschell, one of the Deputy Speakers of the House of Lords, held that it was of primary importance in this relation to consider the opinions of the colonists if the Government desired to maintain its colonial empire. The action of Lord Knutsford justified the re-

Lord Sallsbury said that the Government had entered into serious international obligations with France, which must be carried out. Under the decisions of the Newfoundland courts, the hands of the naval pewers were paralyzed. They could not regularly exercise the jurisdiction which they had hithert effected. The bill, Lord Salisbury added, was neces-

effected. The bill, Lord Salisbury added, was necessary in case of the failure of an act by the Newfoundland Legislature to enforce the measures which the Knutsford bill was designed to carry out.

After some further discussion, Lord Kimberly's motion was rejected, by d vote of 115 to 30.

Lord Herschell moved that the Knutsford act continue in force for only one year. Lord Salisbury oppose the motion, and it was rejected—61 to 21. The bill then passed the committee stage.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE NORTHWEST. Montreal, May 4.-President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, says that there is a greater acreage

London, May 4.—The Right Rev. William C. Mages, who was appointed Archbishop of York in January, is said to be dying. He is suffering from influents.

MR. BLAINE SENDS PROOF.

OUTLINE OF HER OBJECTIONS TO THE RUDIN'S ORIGINAL DISPATCH NOT MARKED CONFIDENTIAL.

> THE SECRETARY'S MESSAGE TO MINISTER PORTER-THE ITALIAN PREMIER'S LAST NOTE REGARDED IN WASHINGTON

> > AS A SIGN THAT HE HAS GIVEN UP THE FIELD

Washington, March 4.-The following cable dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine to-day: Department of State,

Washington, May 4, 1891 Porter, American Minister, Rome. A series of statements addressed to the Marquis Imperiali by the Marquis Rudini was telegraphed

from Rome yesterday and was published by the Associated Press of the United States to-day. The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this Government desires to notice is the

one here quoted, namely: I have now before me a note addressed to you by secretary Blaine, April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplonatic usages displayed in making use, as Mr. Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official

documents, which alone possess a diplomatic value. The telegram of March 24, concerning who public use the Marquis Rudini complains, is the following, which was quoted in full in my note of April 14 to Marquis Imperiali, Charge of Italy at this capital:

Rome, March 24, 1891.

Italian Minister, Washington: Our requests to the Federal Government are very ample. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the author Our right therefore to demand and obtain the unishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victim is unquestionable. I wish to add that the publie opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concre provisions were not at once taken, I should find my self in the painful necessity of showing openly our disatisfaction by recalling the Minister of His Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice.

The intimation of the Marquis Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict contidence is a total error. As the telegram expressed the demand of the Italian Government, it was impossible that Marquis Rudini could transmit it As I have already stated, it was communicated to me in person by Baron Fava, written in English in his own bandwriting, with out a suggestion of privacy, and the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting a confidential character. I have caused a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you to-day, in fac-simile. The usual mark for italic printing was used by me under four lines, and they appear in the copies. You will use the fac-similes in such manner as will most effectually prove the error into which the Marquis Rudini has fallen.

The Marquis di Rudini's latest confidential note to the Marquis Imperiali, sent by cable from Rome and published this morning, can scarcely be said to change in any way the status of the negotiations growing out of the New-Orleans lynchings now pending between this country and Italy. The comments made by the Italian Premier on Mr. Blaine's last letter cannot of course l taken notice of officially, inasmuch as they are avewedly private and confidential, and were not meant to be transmitted to the State Department here. Their publication in Rome, as everybody understands, is simply a fresh attempt on the part of the Marquis di Rudini to sustain his blundering course before the Italian people, and to overcome to some extent the unfavorable impression created abroad by his vacillating and ineffective show of diplomacy.

effective show of diplomacy.

The new letter of private instruction to the Secretary of Legation here seeks to create the diea at home that the Ministry has finally broken of all diplomatic relations with the United States. off all diplomatic relations with the United States, yet by the terms of the letter no formal notice of this cessation of intercourse is to be given to the Government here, and the situation is left practically as it was when Baron Fava announced his withdrawal. The Italian Minister said at that time that the Marquis Imperiali would be left in harge of "current business." But that did not prevent the Secretary of Legation from remuch as if he had simply gone away on leave. Whether the renewed notice to the Marquis Imperiali to confine his attention to "current business" will preclude his receiving and transmitting further correspondence between this Government nd that of Italy remains to be seen. It is doubt ess a mafter of entire indifference to the State Department, which can continue negotiations on the questions involved in the New-Orleans affair if that seems either necessary or desirablethrough the American Minister at Rome. In case the Marquis Imperiali gives formal notice to Mr. Blaine that the Italian Legation here will attend to nothing but routine matters-a practical supension of its diplomatic functions-steps will probably be taken in good time to close similarly the American Mission in Rome. But the situation, as left by the Marquis di Rudinl's last note, is viewed with equanimity here, and no one disturbed in the slightest over any possible complications which may ensue. The Italian Premier has evidently given up the game and abandened the field, and in time, perhaps, hopes to be able to forget the unfortunate venture in diplomacy on which he entered in so rash and ill-considered moment. Such, at least, is the general opinion here.

An Associated Press reporter this morning asked the Marquis Imperiali to déline his position as la understood it. The Marquis was polite and obligng, but evidently felt himself bound to observe the diplomatic proprieties closely, and declined to discuss the matter. "You must let the communication speak for itself," said he. "I can only say what the letter says: I am in charge of the current business of the Legation."

As has been the case at every step of the Italian negotiations, the State Department officials decline to allow themselves to be quoted as expressing any opinions. But privately they do not appear to attach particular importance to the last ote. In the first place, that note was not addressed to Secretary Blaine, and it is safe to say that its tenor would have been entirely different if it had been. Nor was it intended to be shown to him. It is regarded here as intended solely for domestic consumption," being rather eleverly calculated to inspire the Italian people with the

conceile consumption, calculated to inspire the Italian people with the idea that their Government is pursuing a vigorous and resentful policy while taking advantage of diplomatic vagueness of expression and form to prevent the United States Government from having any official ground for resentment.

The Italian Government appears to be awaiting the action of the American judicial authorities. There has been no correspondence between the two Governments since Secretary Blaine's note of April 14 to Imperial: and it may be recalled that in that note the Secretary stated that the United States Government was investigating the subject of the New-Orleans tragedy. The next step will be taken by this Government, and will probably be an addition to the correspondence in the shape of a letter founded upon the report of District-Attorney Grant at New-Orleans in regard to the nationality and character of the dead Italians.

Touch the position of Mr. Porter, the American Maister to Rome, nothing has yet been done by Secretary Blaine. There is a lack of proceedings to fit this case. If the Legation had been entirely withdrawn, the natter would have been

sending another Minister in his place. After waiting a reasonable length of time, the Austrian Minister here received an indefinite leave of absence, and he steyed away until the United States saw fit to replace Mr. Reliev with another Minister, when all went on as before. Possibly this case, although different in detail, may serve as an indication of the course that will be pursued by the United States Government respecting Mr. Porter, if the situation does not in a reasonable time show signs of amelioration.

SHOT DOWN BY DEPUTIES.

MORE BLOODSHED IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COKE REGIONS.

ONE HUNGARIAN STRIKER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED-LAWLESSNESS

THINKS THE MAFIA HAS ORDERED HIS DEATH. St. Louis, May 4.-Tony Pandolini, an Italian well educated and of good address, believes that he is marked for assassination by the Mafia, and therefore goes about his business heavily armed. The case has just been reported to the police, but the story told is that whil Pandolini was standing in a saloon at Seventh and Elm sts. yesterday afternoon he was stabbed in the left breast by an unknown Italian. Pandolini attributes the attack to a remark made in a crowded saloon at the time of the New-Orleans lynch

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

PERJURY CHARGED BY THE RECFIVER.

THE PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK IN COURT.

The investigation of Frank Higgins into the affairs of the North River Bank, of which he was made receiver when it failed on November 12 last, has led him to cause the arrest of Edward E. Gedney, who was its president, and Frank R. Ingersoll, its cashier. He charges that on June 14 last they swore before John M. Baker, a notary, to the correctness of their report of the bank's condition, when, in fact, the report was false. They made affidavit that the bank had \$150,733 50 in specie on hand at that time. but Mr. Higgins declares that this statement is

Mr. Higgins made known his discovery of the alleged perjury to District Attorney DeLancey Nicoli last week, and on Saturday Judge Martine issued warrants for the arrest of the two officials. These were served yesterday by Detective Sergeants Reilly and Von Gerichten, who brought the men before Judge Martine in General Sessions Bail was fixed at \$15,000 in the case of Mr. Gedney, and at \$5,000 in that of Mr. Ingersoll. Both men soon found bondsmen. James McCoughan, a truckman, of No. 99 Chambers-st., who owns property at No. 408 Seventh-ave., became surtty for the bank president, and Charles Mulford, of No. 8 West Sixty-fifth-st., for the

cused men. He said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that the charge was made under a mis-apprehension of the facts. He would wait until he got into court, he said, before explaining just how this misapprehension occurred. Durnin & Hendrick are Mr. Higgins's lawyers. Mr. Gedney lives at Little Falls, N. J., and Mr. Ingersoll at Tenafly, N. J.

Tenafly, N. J.

The North River Bank had a capital of \$240,000,

The North River Bank had a capital of \$240,000, The North River Bank had a capital of \$240,000, and had its office at Dey and Greenwich sis. It did business largely for small merchants in the neighborhood. The failure was caused by the lending of money on inadequate security, and was hastened by the tightness in the money market. When its doors were closed it had \$1,900.888 on deposit. Mr. Higgins found the nominal assets to be \$2,493,582, and the liabilities \$2,593.887.

The officials have not been indicted and will be examined by a General Sessions judge, who will sit as committing maristrate.

KEYSTONE BANK OFFICERS IN TROUBLE. Philadelphia, May 4 .- Gideon W. Marsh, who wa esident of the Keystone National Bank at the time of its suspension in March last, and Charles Lawrence. ex-cashler of the bank, were arrested to-day, charged by Bank Examiner Drew with conspiring together to make false reports of the condition of the bank to the Controller of the Currency by means of false entries in the bank books. The two ex-officials of the bank had a hearing before United States Commissioner Bell and were held in \$20,000 bail each for a further hear ing. In his testimony before the Commissioner, Bank Examiner Drew testified that the estate of John C.

A RUSINESS MAN MISSING

EDWIN G. KOSTENHUBER LEFT HIS OFFICE ON APRIL 21 AND HAS NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE.

Edwin G. Kostenhuber left his pretty home in oomfield, N. J., at 7 a. m. April 21 to take the train for this city. His wife with the children-who four and six years old respectively-bade him good-by at the door, and he kissed them and went off in the best of spirits to begin the business of the day. He found a friend on the train, and the two chatted pleasantly on the way. Having reached the city, Mr. Kostenhuber went to his place of business at No. 51 Leonard-st., where he has been employed by the National Print Works as manager, and has been considered a satisfactory and faithful officer.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he started out of the office, saying as he did so that he was only going out on an errand, but also remarking that he might take a notion to run down to Philadelphia over night, look after his business interests there, and be back in the morning. But the next day came, and he did not return or send word either to the office in Leonardst. or to his home in Bloomneld. Telegrams sent to the parties in Philadelphia with whom he had been wont to transact business elicited the fact that he had not been seen in that city. Mrs. Kostenhuber began to be worried, and after four days had passed told her husband's lawyer, William H. Sage, of No. 156 Broadway, of the strange disappearance.

The search began at once, Mr. sage notifying the friends of the missing man in the city. No steps were taken, however, to make the matter public, as all felt sure that Mr. Kestenhaber would be heard from before long. He was a man who had no bed habits of any kind, nor any enemies, and no possible reason could be assigned for his disappearance. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sage visited Police Headquarters and, having carched the records in vain for a trace of his missing lient, left a full description of him, and a general

Mr. Sage, when seen last night, said that his client was born in this city thirty-five years ago. He was for some years with the Union Print Works, and during the last year with the National Print Works, in Leonard-st. About eight years ago he married, and last fall, feeling that his children needed the country air, hired a house in Bloomfield, on Montgomery-ave. This spring he bought the lot next door, and began to build a handsome dwelling, which is now more than half-completed.

"I can't imagine," said Mr. Sage, "any cause for his disappearance. He may have been foully deaft with, or taken ill suddenly, or may be temporarily out of or taken ill suddenly, or may be comporary out or his mind and wandering about in the city. About two months ago he told his wife that he had been seized, while on the street, with sharp pains in his head, accompanied by dizziness. However, as long as I have known him, he has been entirely rational—sober, straight-forward man in every way." Mr. Kzetenlunber is described as a man of five feet seven inches in height, with dark halr, large dark mustache, and dark, rather small ey." dis weight was about

MEXICO'S SPACE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Chicago, May 4 (Special).—Don Leonardo Fernandez, the Mexican representative to the World's Fair, selected space to-day for the Mexican building and exhibit. is one of the most advantageous spots of the exhibition ground, opposite the United States Govern-

bagoon. Don Leonardo looked at plans for a building about 100 by 200 feet in size, and said that his Gov-ernment's exhibit would require that much space. A RECEPTION TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

ment building and separated from it by the mni

Williesbarre, Penn., May 4.-The Columbia Club, omposed of the most prominent Irishmen of this city, gave a reception last evening to Cardinal Gibbons and echbishop Ryan at their handsome club-house here The pariors were beautifully decorated with exotica and tropical plants. The Cardinal was assisted in re-ceiving by Archbishop Ryan, Bishop O'Hare, of Scran-ton; Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg; Bishop Pheian, of Pittsburg, and Father Bloock, of Philadelphia.

AND VIOLENCE PREVAILING.

Pittsburg, May 4 .- A dispatch from Scottdale says: "The coke region to-day was shaken from centre to circumference by just such another seem as has been feared for weeks since the Moorewood killing. At Leisenring, No. 3, a man named Mahan was shot dead last night and another seriously injured. Even at this hour it is diffle cult to secure positive information, owing to the excitement caused by the affair. The most trustworthy accounts, however, agree that two Hungarians, who had left the works, delayed their return, and Superintendent Gray, becoming suspin cious, in company with his assistants and four deputy sheriffs, visited house No. 12, where the workmen were enjoying themselves. Their entrance caused a stampede among the strangers, when one them, a Hungarian, rushed out and gave the alarm, and 200 people were soon on the

the hill by the angry crowd, who came so close that they were compelled to back down with rifles presented. They kept off the mob as long as possible, but Mahan rushed up to one of the deputies, seized his rifle and then grappled with him. This deputy fired, and the rest did the same. In the fusilade Mahan fell dead, while another was injured. Mahan was evicted from coal house No. 2 about a week ago, and the strikers to-day gained possession in time to shelter his

There are grave apprehensions of further trouble at Leisenring, and the force of deputies is largely increased. Deputy Coroner Stone arrived at Leisenring, empanelled a jury and conducted After the hearing a verdict the examination. was rendered that Mahan came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by an unknown person. On infermation of Foreman McElroy, of the mineworkers, Superintendent Gray, Mine Boss Callahan and Vard Boss Agnew were arrested for murder and had a preliminary hearing before Judge Cotton, of Dunbar, who held the defendants for trial. Commitments were issued, and they were taken to jail. The testimony adduced placed the blame of the shooting on Gray.

Some thirty families were evicted to-day at Broadford, and more would have been thrown out had not the deputies objected to being stoned and struck because they were not allowed to use their revolvers on the strikers.

To wink there are 3.500 men at work includes

To-night there are 3.500 men at work, including the men at Independent Works and the W. J. Raineys. There is no doubt that a slow but steady gain is made upon the men, owing to heavy imports of labor. Five carloads of Italians arrived ports of labor. Five in the region to-day.

Chicago, May 4.- The union eigermakers went on strike to-day for an advance in wages. There are about 1,700 union cigarmakers in the city, of whom from 800 to 1,000 are idle. Many of the smaller employers have concoded the advance asked, but the larger factories have not, and some of them have shut down entirely. The strikers are backed by the Inter-

Philadelphia, May 4 .- About 300 granite cutters, practically all that there are in this city, struck this morning for an advance in wages from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a day of nine hours. The strikers are confident that the increase will be granted, as all the large stoneworks have contracts for the summer and sooner than

break them will pay the 25 cents a day additional.

St. Louis, May 4.—About 600 painters went or strike this morning for 35 cents an hour. A number of firms acceded to the demands and 125 men returned to work. It is expected that the other firms will grant the increase to-morrow.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.-A conference was held today between the striking masons and bricklayers and a committee of the contractors, but after three hours the meeing adjourned without result. The men stood firm for the advance to 45 cents an hour, but there was an intimation that they might compromise if the bosses were so disposed.

Springfield, Mass., May 4.—At a meeting of the Feds-

eration of Labor yesterday it was reported that the cigar manufacturers had acceeded to the demand for higher wages on cheaper grades of cigars, thus averting a strike to-day. Under the new schedule the workmen will receive 50 cents to \$1 more per thousand, and all wages will be paid in cash.

Portland, Me., May 4.-The messenger boys of the Western Union and Commercial Ution Telegraph com-panies to the number of twenty-eight, including all the cossengers in the city, struck this morning for an advance in wages. They have been getting 2 1-2 cents a message, and want 3 1-2 cents. The boys make from \$4 to \$6 a week, and in summer as high as \$7 a week. Men in teams are now engaged in doing the messenger service. Other boys will be engaged unless e strikers return to work. Kansas City, Mo., May 4.—One hundred members of

the basers' union struck last Saturday for twelve hours' work, all work to be performed in the day time. The employers of forty conceded the demand, leaving sixty still out.

JUDGE VEAZEY MISQUOTED.

Washington, May 4 .- Judge Veazey, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has returned to Washington. While in the West a paper published are interview with him, in which he was punde to say that, in the event of Secretary Proctor's withdrawal from the Cabinet, General Alger was to succeed him as Secretary of War. "The Pest" to-day had an interview with the Judge about the statement, and he said: "This is an error. I have said nothing to that effect. I have been interviewed about it, and said that the General was a splendid man and I thought his appointment would receive general public approval. I don't know that he is a candidate or would accept the appointment."

The Judge further said that he is not a candidate for Mr. Edmunds's place in the senate, his long-standing personal relations with his friend Secretary Proctor, who is a candidate and desires the appointment, preventing him from sesking the office.

" OLD HUTCH" IS COMING EAST.

Chicago, May 4 .- R. P. Hutchinson, the aged and morning for Boston. It is his intention to take a vacation in the East. In the meantime his affair will be straightened out by his sons. The examina tion into them shows that they are in a much bebter condition than they were supposed to be, and that when everything is settled up he will have left about

MR. BRUGGEMANN CAN TELL HIS REASONS.

Ex-Judge Garretson, counsel for the Park Com, Knapp in Jersey City yesterday for a rule to show cause why a mandamns should not issue to compel Director Bruggernann to sign the bonds. The rule was granted, and 4s returnable on May 16. the signature of Mr. Bruggemann the bonds are worth-

REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE BOXES.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 4.-A demand was made this afternoon on the Democratic Town Cork, Mr. Watson, by W. E. Grant, chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, for the ballot box containing the 126 marked ballots declared to have been cast at the last State election, and the cause of the Governorship conflict. Mr. Watson refused to surrender the boxes, the holds that the matter is in the courts and he will consult counsel before he surrenders the boxes.

THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY. Pittsburg, May 4.-The annual meeting of the Westnghouse Electric Company, which was called for today, has been postponed until May 18. This was done at the request of Mr. Westinghouse, who stated that negotiations for a settlement of the financial troubles of the concern were in such shape that it would not be advisable to make a report before that date. Mr. Westinghouse stated further that the negotiations were in the interest of the holders of the common stock.

SECRETARY TRACT COMES TO THE CITY.

The Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, and his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, arrived in this sity lase evening and went to the Fifth Avanue Hotel.